The People's Korea

No. 1,360 EVERY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1987 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) 1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可

President Kim Il Sung Congratulates Prince Sihanouk on His Birthday

President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 31 congratulated Samdech Norodom Sihanouk on his 65th birthday. (Rodong Sinmun, Nov. 1)

President Kim Il Sung expressed active support for the efforts being made by President Norodom Sihanouk and the Cambodian people to build "a unified, independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia."

President Kim Il Sung gave a banquet on the evening of Oct. 31 to celebrate the 65th birthday of President Sihanouk who arrived in Pyongyang earlier in the day.

Both men made speeches at the banquet. **(See banquet speeches on page 2)**

Norodom Sihanouk said that President Kim Il Sung has "rendered unconditional and invariable support to all my missions of saving Kampuchea and her people to immensely encourage me, and regarded me as your close friend, most close anti-imperialist comrade-in-arms and real brother."

"Bereaved of my parents, now I am separated from my people who are suffering from bitter hardships and humiliation in my homeland. Under such condition Your Excellency the respected great leader of the Korean people is the only person I trust," Sihanouk said.

"...like so many leaders and delegations from all parts of the world," he said in his banquet speech, "we, too, witnessed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly its impressive capital Pyongyang, advancing constantly and irresistibly at the ultra-speed of Chollima following the Juche idea which brightly shines in all parts of the world and the road of Chajusong under your wise and outstanding leadership and so energetic and tested guidance of the most eminent and dignified dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il."

On Nov. 1, President Kim Il Sung and His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk appreciated a music and dance performance given by the artists of the Mansudae Art Troupe at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

Variety of Events Held to Mark 70th Anniv. of Bolshevik Revolution

A variety of meetings and events were held in the DPRK to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution while the DPRK sent a delegation led by Vice President Pak Sung Chul to Moscow.

President Kim Il Sung said in his message to General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Andrei A. Gromyko that the October Socialist Revolution "opened a new era of transition from capitalism to socialism, a new era of world revolution." **(See above)**

In Moscow, Vice President Pak Sung Chul on Nov. 5 made a speech at a meeting to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

In his speech entitled "The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean People Defending Peace and the Eastern Post of Socialism", Vice President Pak said, "The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people regard it as their noble obligation to the international communist movement and the world revolution to carry the Korean revolution through to accomplishment while creditably defending peace and the Eastern post of socialism, standing in direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of world imperialism."

Pyongyang Meeting

A Pyongyang meeting was held on Nov. 6 at the People's Palace of Culture. Vice President Li Jong Ok, Chief of the General Staff of the KPA O Guk Ryol and other officials attended the meeting.

Invited there were the members of the Soviet government delegation led by Mr. Vladimir Klyuev, minister of light industry of the USSR, Soviet Ambassador to Korea N. Shubnikov and the delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other Soviet guests

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Presidential Messages to Soviet & Chinese Leaders

President Kim Il Sung sent messages to General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev and President Andrei A. Gromyko on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution on Nov. 6 and to Mr. Zhao Ziyang on his election as General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China on Nov. 2.

Here are the messages:

To Soviet Leaders

The October Socialist Revolution which was carried out 70 years ago by the Russian working class under the leadership of Lenin and the Bolshevik Party opened a new era of transition from capitalism to socialism, a new era of world revolution, and showed a bright road of mankind towards communism.

Under the banner of October, the Soviet people have firmly defended the revolutionary gains, repulsing the repeated aggression and interference, subversive activities and sabotage of the class enemies at home and abroad who attempted to stifle the Soviet state in its cradle and successfully fulfilled the difficult tasks of socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization which no one had ever done and thereby make the socialist system take deep roots in a vast region occupying one-sixth of the globe.

The great victory won by the Soviet people in the Second World War and the distinguished achievements made by them through manifold difficulties in the postwar rehabilitation and construction of the national economy demonstrated more eloquently the superiority and invincible vitality of the socialist system.

Today the Soviet people, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, are making energetic efforts to carry out the 12th Five-Year Plan and accelerate the socio-economic development, in hearty response to the decisions of the 27th congress of the party and they have made many successes through a massive socialist emulation of broad scale this year when the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution falls.

Out of their noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Communist Party and government of the Soviet Union put forward constructive proposals to establish a comprehensive international security system, realise nuclear disarmament, prevent space militarization and completely eliminate all kinds of nuclear and chemical weapons and are energetically striving for their implementation.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over all the achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people in socialist and communist construction and extend firm solidarity with the Communist Party and government of the Soviet Union in their efforts for world peace and security.

We value the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship, the close relations of friendship and cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and believe that these relations will constantly develop in scope on a higher stage in the spirit agreed upon at the highest-level meeting between the two countries.

To Mr. Zhao

I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people and on my own, extend warmest congratulation to you on the successful holding of the 13th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and on your election as General Secretary of the CPC Central Committee.

I wish the fraternal Chinese people new progress in the struggle to brilliantly carry out the tasks put forward by the 13th national congress of your party and reunify the whole country according to the policy of "one country, two systems", firmly adhering to the four major principles, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The Korean and Chinese peoples [illegible] struggle for independence, sovereignty and socialism and won victory together, firmly united at all times.

Believing that the parties and peoples of our two countries will in the future, too, wage a joint struggle firmly joining hands against imperialism and for peace and security in Asia and the world and for victory of the cause of socialism and communism, continuing to make the great blood-sealed Korean-Chinese friendship shine, I wish you greater success in your responsible work and good health.

* * *

[Earlier on Oct. 24, the Central Committee of the WPK sent a message to the 13th National Congress of the CPC.]

Pyongyang-Moscow-Berlin Airline Opens

Pyongyang-Moscow-Berlin regular airline of the Korean civil aviation will open in accordance with an agreement between the DPRK Civil Aviation Administration, the GDR General Bureau of Civil Aviation and the USSR Ministry of Civil Aviation, reported the KCNA on Oct. 22.

The JS 215-216 regular airline of the Korean civil aviation which has run between Pyongyang and Moscow by "IL-62" airline will be extended to Berlin from Nov. 12, 1987.

The airliner leaves Pyongyang at 09:00 local hours every Thursday and arrives in Berlin via Moscow at 14:00 hours. And it leaves Berlin at 16:00 hours on the same day and arrives in Pyongyang through Moscow at 12:40 the following day.

SR-71s' Aerial Espionage Numbers 7 in Oct.

The U.S. aggressors infiltrated SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane deep into the sky over the territorial waters east of Kosong on the east coast of the DPRK from 13:09 Oct. 28 to commit aerial espionage, reported the KCNA on Oct. 28.

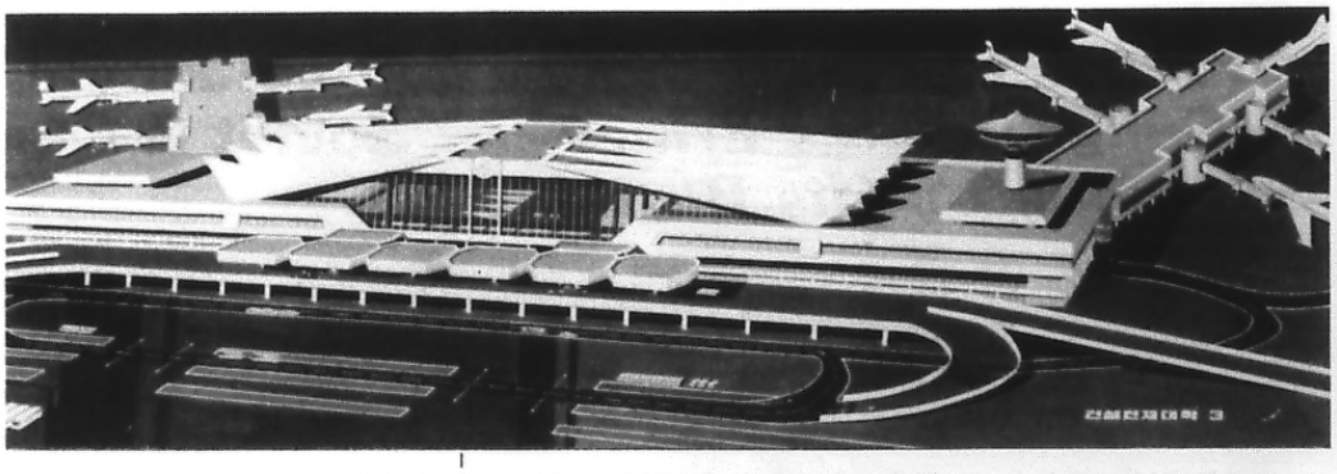
"Such aerial espionage by the U.S. imperialists numbered seven in recent one month alone," it added.

Secretary Kim Jong Il Gives Guidance at New Pyongyang Int'l Airport

Secretary Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, gave guidance in the construction of a new Pyongyang International Airport which is now under construction, according to the KCNA report on Nov. 1.

He was accompanied by Ho Dam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Kim Si Hak, member, and director of a department, of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

Going round the construction site, the Secretary acqainted himself in detail with the progress of the construction and expressed deep satisfaction over the fact that the builders had done a lot of work in a short time by dynamically accelerating the vast project of the up-to-date Pyongyang International Airport.



A blueprint for the construction of a Pyongyang International Airport

Active Support for Just Cause of Democratic Cambodia

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung gave a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of Oct. 31 on the occasion of the 65th birthday of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, President of Democratic Kampuchea.

They made speeches at the banquet.

Following are the excerpts from their speeches.

We have a great pleasure of receiving you, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, our close friend and brother, who have come to our country again after your successful visits to many other countries.

Esteemed Samdech, it is your 65th birthday today.

I am very pleased to join you in celebrating this jubilant day and I offer my wholehearted congratulations to you on your 65th birthday.

Your wish to share the joy of your birthday with us in Pyongyang on this occasion emanates from your intense feelings of friendship towards us and your deep trust in us. It is a vivid manifestation of the excellent rapport between us.

This long-standing intimacy is sincere, durable and fraternal. It has been firmly established on the road of struggle to realize the ideas of peace, independence and non-alignment. We are highly proud that this relationship has been developing steadily and invariably on the basis of lofty obligation, without being shaken by any storm of trials.

Esteemed Samdech, since the early days of your political activity you have devoted your all for a bright future of your nation by maintaining the position of anti-imperialism and independence with fervent patriotism and indomitable will in spite of many tortuous events. As a steadfast anti-imperialist peace champion, you have positively supported this liberation movement of the oppressed nations and greatly contributed to the strengthening and development of non-aligned movement and the safeguarding of the world peace and security.

Today, as the leader of the Cambodian nation, you are working hard to save your country and people from misfortunes and to realize national solidarity and unity.

During your stay in Pyongyang, you have worked all the time to solve the Cambodian question fairly, peacefully and politically, taking every opportunity to visit the liberated areas of Cambodia to encourage the fighting people in their homeland. Some time ago, you went all the way to New York to appear at the 42nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly where you built up a great deal of international support and sympathy for the just cause of the Cambodian people.

At present the situation in Cambodia is changing in favour of her patriotic forces, and the Cambodian people and the peace-loving people around the world are trusting you and expecting from you, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, more and more ardently as the days go by. This shows that your life-long patriotic cause will be surely crowned with victory.

We highly appreciate the successes you have achieved in the internal and external activities.

The Korean people will always stand firm by the Cambodian people who are fighting for independence and sovereignty and give active support and encouragement to the righteous cause of Your Royal Highness and the Cambodian people for building a unified, independent, neutral and non-aligned Cambodia.

You are the pioneer of friendship between Korea and Cambodia.

As in the past so today wherever you are you have highly appraised our independent policy and our achievements in socialist construction and actively supported our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

We remember this and are grateful to you for it.

We will, in the future, too, advance hand in hand for the common cause of peace, independence and non-alignment, and the fraternal friendship and the intimate relations between us will be further consolidated with the lapse of time.

DPRK Our Beloved Second Motherland

Speech of President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

Allow me to pay respectfully high tribute representing my sincerest and eternal thanks to Your Excellency Marshal for the enormous care constantly shown by Your Excellency the great leader to myself, an ordinary man, and my family and to our people and country from 1970 and for the great benevolence you bestowed upon us this time again.

Bereaved of my parents, now I am separated from my people who are suffering from bitter hardships and humiliation in my homeland. Under such condition Your Excellency the respected great leader of the Korean people is the only person I trust.

Your Excellency has rendered unconditional and invariable support to all my missions of saving Kampuchea and her people to immensely encourage me, and regarded me as your close friend, most close anti-imperialist comrade-in-arms and real brother. This is an honour without parallel for me.

To be linked with Your Excellency for ever is the greatest pride for me who consider Your Excellency to be the greatest revolutionary hero of mankind, the only, most outstanding man in our universe who is capable of building a genuine paradise for his people and country, the invincible prodigious pioneer of the complete independence and freedom of the people and the truly non-aligned movement and the only head of state who expresses sympathy for such languishing people as the Kampuchean people in the policy toward people.

My reverence and respect for Your Excellency Marshal Kim Il Sung is boundless.

Therefore, I have come rushing to you again, with the deeply satisfied conviction that your most patriotic cause of the independent reunification of Korea will certainly be crowned with victory; the conviction I felt again after my missions in Paris, New York, Belgrade and Bucharest this year, seeing that your authority and prestige is the highest and greatest in the international arena.

I, in the name of the people, the coalition government and the President of Democratic Kampuchea that always extend fervent support to you, extend my most enthusiastic, warmest and respectful congratulations to Your Excellency, the great leader of the Korean people.

Thanks to your loving care for us, my wife and I have had the privilege of visiting your country every year and spending a boundlessly happy life after concluding our missions in Kampuchea and in the international arena, regarding the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea, beautiful, developed and prosperous, as our beloved second motherland.

And each year, like so many leaders and delegations from all parts of the world, we, too, witnessed the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, particularly its impressive capital Pyongyang, advancing constantly and irresistibly at the ultra-speed of Chollima following the Juche idea which brightly shines in all parts of the world and the road of Chajusong under your wise and outstanding leadership and so energetic and tested guidance of the most eminent and dignified dear leader His Excellency Kim Jong Il.

Your country is making a leading development in all fields of socialist construction such as industry, agriculture, economy, technology, engineering, science, culture, education, sports, public health and construction and a great many new creations are rising on this land every year and every month.

We together with the Korean people most heartily wish Your Excellency a very, very long life to remain always the sun of Korea and whole mankind.

Secretary Kim Jong Il & Development Of Science and Technology (5)

—Up-to-Date Management—

(Continued from the No. 1,345 issue)

Secretary Kim Jong Il said as follows:

"The present situation in which the national economy is growing in scope and up-to-date scientific and technical measures are extensively introduced in economic administration calls for the management of the socialist economy on the basis of a scientific system. The universities which train specialists in social science should give a good grounding in this so that the students may acquire a deep knowledge of management as a whole, starting with the fundamental principles of socialist economic management and proceeding to planning, labour organization, equipment control, technical maintenance and financial operations, as well as an ability to make wide use of electronic computers and other technical equipment in the management of the economy."

("On Further Developing Educational Work" on July 22, 1984)

The DPRK is extensively introducing technical equipment like computers for management of the socialist economy in a more up-to-date way, in accordance with the demand of the rapidly developing people's economy.

Introduced here are management systems at the Nampo Smeltery Complex and the Hwanghae Iron Complex, which are representative factories of the DPRK.

Computerization of Complexes

The manager of the Nampo Smeltery Complex outlined the factory as follows:

Construction work on the factory started in 1910 when the Japanese imperialists completed "Korea-Japan annexation" and started their colonial rule of Korea on a full scale. The factory was put into operation in 1915. In those days, it was managed by a Japanese, but it was returned to the Korean people when Korea was liberated in 1945. However, there was only one Korean technician there at the time owing to the colonial policy of the Japanese imperialists.

Moreover, 92 percent of it was destroyed during the Korean War (1950-1953) by the Americans. Afterward it was reconstructed as it is now.

The factory requires modernization as the factory itself is old.

There are 1,100-odd technicians and engineers and over 6,100 workers working at the complex. A school to train technicians and a night factory university are attached to the complex to produce technicians on its own.

It is producing more than 260 different products including copper, gold, silver and zinc as an integrated non-ferrous metallurgical works of the DPRK.

It also operates gold, copper and zinc mines in various provinces and produces the requisite products for the development of the national economy of the Republic.

It is the management and operation of the enterprise that the complex focuses on in its modernization. It is actively introducing computer systems into the complex. At present, a computer center is under construction in the complex and technicians and workers are making programmes in cooperation with scientists dispatched from the Mathematics Research Institute of the Academy of Sciences. This computer system is utilized for the organization of workers, control of installations, technical management and administration of finances.

If this begins to operate fully, automatization, high-speed production and accuracy will be guaranteed and the factory will be able to cut the workforce in all the control sections by up to 50 percent.

Complexes in the DPRK are all state-run enterprises. Their annual production targets are set by the state and production is conducted in line with the targets. But since 1985 responsibility and authority have been allowed to these enterprises to a certain extent.

For example, if an enterprise overfulfills a given production target, the enterprise, on its own judgment, can sell a part of its output to other enterprise and export it to foreign countries. It can purchase necessary machines and installations with the profits thus earned to increase production. In addition, they can start joint-ventures with foreign countries for the purpose of production.

They can also send students abroad for study and dispatch personnel for research or inspection to foreign countries within a certain limit according to the judgment of their managers.

Model of Automatization

The Hwanghae Iron Complex can be reached by an about 2 hours' car ride from Pyongyang.

The complex was commissioned in 1918 and returned to the Korean people when Korea was liberated. Most of its facilities were destroyed during the Korean War (1950-1953) but it has been repaired and rehabilitated by the efforts of its workers. The production processes were almost manual as it was established during the period of the Japanese imperialists.

The Hwanghae Iron Complex is the place where Secretary Kim Jong Il created a model automation system and popularized it.

In the beginning of the 1970s, he worked on an ambitious plan to set up an industrial TV system and established a wireless command system. Subsequently he automated relatively simple processes such as dressing work in mines, as well as simple manufacturing processes consisting of two or three steps and shops where workers were exposed to excessive heat.

On the basis of this result, he suggested a complete remote-control system of blast furnace and open-hearth furnace shops.

As a result, the manpower was sliced 60 percent and production per worker increased 2 times at the complex.

At the Hwanghae Iron Complex, too, enterprise management by computer is being promoted.

It is doing research work to bring about a radical change in energy consumption. If this study is successful, energy consumption will be reduced to one-fifth of its present level without requiring heavy investments and steel production will be doubled.

More than 10 delegations are dispatched every year to foreign countries for technical exchange with them.

The technical manager of the complex said that he had visited many capitalist countries including Japan, West Germany, Sweden and Australia.

It is expected that the production of the complex and the income of the workers there will be doubled this year over last year as a result of these technical innovations.

(To be continued)

Students prepare themselves to be able technicians equipped with theory and practice.

—On 37th Anniv. of CPV Entry into Korean War—

WPK CC, Central People's Com. & Adm. Council Lay Wreath at Friendship Tower

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the DPRK laid a wreath on Oct. 25 at the Friendship Tower.

Present on the occasion were O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Choe Gwang, vice premier of the Administration Council, and Yun Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

A wreath in the joint name of the WPK Central Committee, the DPRK Central People's Committee and Administration Council was laid before the Friendship Tower amid the playing of the wreath-laying music.

Also laid were wreaths sent in the name of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Public Security, the Ministry of Culture and Art, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of External Economic Affairs and wreaths in the joint name of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association and of the Pyongyang municipal party and power bodies and administrative and economic organs.

Meanwhile, wreaths were laid at the CPV martyrs cemetery in Hyongjesan district, Pyongyang, the tomb of Comrade Mao Anying, son of Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people, and the CPV martyrs cemetery in Hoechang County, South Pyongan Province, the CPV martyrs cemetery and the KPA martyrs cemetery in Kaesong municipality and at the monument to the martyrs of the CPV railway unit in Anju City, South Pyongan Province.

Banquet by Ministry of People's Armed Forces

The Ministry of People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet at the Okryu Restaurant on Oct. 24.

Present at the Banquet were O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau, C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army, Choe Gwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau, C.C., the WPK, and vice premier of the Administration Council, and other officials.

Addressing the banquet, KPA Lt. Gen. Chang Bong Jin said:

The feats of the CPV fighters will remain long in the memory of our people. The invincible friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the peoples and armies of the two countries which were sealed in blood and have withstood all tests, are unbreakable by any force, but will be carried forward and developed through generations.

Speaking next, Chinese ambassador Yun Yezhan said:

The Chinese people showed deep interest in the struggle of the fraternal Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Banquet by Senior Member of the Korean Side to MAC

Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the DPRK side to the Military Armistice Commission, arranged a banquet Oct. 23.

Present there on invitation were the member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission and members of the CPV Liaison Office.

Attending there were Li Min Hang, vice chairman of the Kaesong Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and other officials concerned and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

80,000 Ralliers Call for Forming A Neutral Cabinet

A rally calling for the formation of a neutral cabinet and fair election management was held on the Korea University campus in Seoul on Oct. 25. More than 80,000 people turned out including students, members of dissident groups, politicians and ordinary citizens.

It was the largest rally since the June 29 "democracy declaration" by Roh Tae Woo aimed at calming down the raging popular uprising.

The rally was sponsored by the Joint Committee of Youths and Students to Gain Democracy, which was formed by merging the National Confederation of University Student Representatives, and other dissident youth movements including the United Youth Movement for Democracy.

The rally was also attended by leaders of the opposition party and dissident movements including Kim Dae Jung, Kim Young Sam and Moon Ik Hwan, president of the United People's Movement of Democracy and Unification.

Lee In Yong, joint chairman of the JCYSGD called for the establishment of an election supervision structure composed of students, citizens and workers so as to guarantee the holding of a fair election.

The two Kims also asserted that a pan-national supra-partisan neutral cabinet, which will be supported by the entire nation, should be formed; the present cabinet be resolved; and Chun Doo Hwan be separated from the ruling party to ensure a fair election.

After the rally, 20,000 demonstrators marched down the main street in Anam-dong which is in front of Korea University, calling for the establishment of a democratic government and an end to the military dictatorship.

Attendance of a rally for a pan-national neutral cabinet at Korea University march out of campus on Oct. 25 to demonstrate their strong will to promote campaign for the establishment of a pan-national cabinet. (Dong-A Ilbo)

It is reported that leaflets confiscated that day filled two and a half trucks and consisted of more than one million copies all together.

A campaign to establish a pan-national neutral cabinet is being powerfully promoted throughout south Korea.

On Oct. 23, a campaign to collect 10 million signatures was started by the National Coalition for Democracy demanding the formulation of an interim caretaker cabinet which will guarantee a fair election.

The National Christian Council also revealed its intention to "inspect cases of unfair electoral practises" through its human rights committees located in 50 regions across south Korea.

These moves are seen as "preventive measures" by dissidents against the Chun-Roh regime which still holds power and will possibly conduct an unfair election by using emergency measures to stage-manage the political situation.

2 Students Arrested for Printing DPRK's Offer

Two Korea University students were arrested on Oct. 29 on charges of having published campus papers which carried "pro-communist articles" claiming "U.S. troops were the occupation forces and Soviet forces were a liberation army."

Another campus journal also carried the original text of DPRK's proposal for the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Two arrested students, Kim Song Gyun, 22, and Song Ki Ryong, 23, both in charge of two campus journals, charged with violation of the "National Security Law" – formerly the "Anti-Communist Law" – are suspected of echoing DPRK's Juche ideology in series.

In the eighth issue of the "Democratic Plaza" Kim Song Gyun allegedly claimed "At the time of national liberation from the Japanese colonial rule, the U.S. forces advanced in the country as occupation forces, whereas the Soviet troops came as a liberator."

The strategy of the Chamintu (The Struggle Committee for Anti-U.S. and Independence) carried in the 10th issue of the journal, police said, copied "election revolutionary strategy" of the Bolshevik Party from the time of the Russian Revolution.

Another campus journal of the "Sodaehyop (the National Confederation of University Student Representatives Organ" carried the original text of Pyongyang's proposal for founding a DCRK in its inaugural issue published on Sep. 28.

Roh Attacked in Taegu Again

Roh Tae Woo, the presidential candidate of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, once again became the target of tear gas and Molotov cocktails in Taegu, his home town, on Oct. 24.

A group of youths threw fire bombs and tear gas canisters at a parading car in which Roh was riding as it approached the Kyongbuk Gymnasium.

A rally to form a group of DJP-sponsored youth volunteers was scheduled to be held at the gym that day.

Some 300 students of Kyongbuk University, which is located near the gym, held an anti-Roh campus demonstration and about 20 or 30 of the youths staged a street demonstration near the gym in opposition to Roh's visit to Taegu and his nomination as a presidential candidate.

Roh narrowly escaped being injured by fire bombs as they burnt out on the road.

Roh had previously been attacked by tear gas and egg pelters in Kwangju and Iri during his tour of the provinces.

This is the third time he has been attacked by youths and citizens who have branded him as a ringleader of the Kwangju massacre in May 1980.

Roh Tae Woo, president of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, flees from tear gas as it exploded before him while making a speech in Kwangju on Oct. 21. An angry youth threw a tear gas grenade to Roh on his presidential campaign trip to the city. (AP)

124,600 Students Expelled Over Past 6 Yrs.

A total of 124,600 students have been expelled from universities during the seven years from 1980 to 1986 on the pretext of joining in student movements and so on, according to a report submitted to the national assembly by the education ministry.

The expelled students, who numbered 10,816 in 1980 when Chun Doo Hwan rose to power, have increased annually by 14 percent since 1981 as the infamous "graduation quota system" was introduced: 14,493 in 1981; 16,121 in 1982; 18,610 in 1983; 16,507 in 1984; 21,942 in 1985 and 23,111 in 1986.

The students were expelled from campuses mainly because they participated in student movement including demonstrations and sit-ins though some of them were compelled to quit school because of difficulties in paying tuition fees.

Another major reason is the introduction of the "graduation quota system" which controls the number of graduates.

The Chun-Roh regime has arrested students who participated in demonstrations and student movement to crack down on those who play a major role in the democratization struggle in south Korea, and put pressure upon the university authorities to expell those students.

This was clearly shown in the record of explusion in 1985 when more than 20,000 students were expelled in connection with the seizure of the U.S. cultural center in Seoul.

Konguk Univ. Struggle Commemorated

The first anniversary of the Oct. 28 Konguk University struggle was held at the university campus on Oct. 28 under the sponsorship of the National Confederation of University Student Representatives in the Seoul region.

Some 2,000 students from 10 universities in Seoul attended the rally.

The students adopted a resolution which says: "Let us fight for an end to military dictatorship and a withdrawal of foreign forces and succeed in the spirit of the last struggle."

They held a campus demonstration and a signature collection campaign in support of a pan-national neutral cabinet in the wake of the rally.

Police decided to hold all the student activists who lead demonstration and some 1,000 combat police were mobilized to suppress the rally in accordance with this policy.

The students settled a "week to commemorate the first anniversary of the Konguk University struggle" during the period from Oct. 26 to 31.

The Konguk University struggle was the one in which more than 1,500 students seized the university campus in protest against a police crackdown on a rally to form a militant student federation.

Some 3,000 combat police were mobilized to arrest 1,280 sit-in students, the largest number in an arrest case, after sealing off the university for four days.

AIDS Called "American Pest" Spreading Worldwide (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

By Song Jae Ryong
Editor

The Seoul authorities have recently expressed a serious concern over the fatal disease particularly since the death in February of a 62-year-old Korean AIDS patient.

Following the man's death, the (south Korean) Health and Social Affairs Ministry decided to expand AIDS antibodies tests it had conducted periodically on 12,000 prostitutes "serving" U.S. servicemen stationed in south Korea to include about 100,000 women working at nightclubs, "salons," and other entertainment spots frequented by foreign tourists.

A Seoul National University newspaper said in its April 1986 issue that "AIDS is already on the move in this land. But the government authorities have enforced a new blackout for fear that if the fact becomes generally known, the two large events– the 1986 and 1988 Games on which they pin their great hopes for the maintenance of their regime–would end in a fiasco."

'88 Seoul Olympics Reconsidered

That is the reason why The Korea Herald reported on Oct. 1 that "President Chun also instructed the officials to separate AIDS carriers from other foreigners entering the nation during the Olympic Games."

For the purpose of keeping spreading AIDS in top secrecy, special rooms have been set up in some hospitals in south Korea to treat those exposed to AIDS virus, and the fatal patients are detained in a secret camp called the VD house.

The fact that AIDS was widespread in south Korea was confirmed by an investigation conducted by Prof. Rhee Won Young belonging to the microbiological laboratory of the medical college of Yonsei University.

The leading south Korean newspaper Dong-A Ilbo on Dec. 12, 1985 said that an investigation conducted by the said laboratory which covered 428 men and 130 women, showed that seven men and two women had been exposed to AIDS virus.

In their report submitted to a microbiological academic society on Oct. 31, 1986 professors concerned at Yonsei University warned that there was a danger of AIDS spreading.

Also in October 1985 a GI was confirmed as an AIDS patient in a kisaeng village in Itaewon in Seoul, Dong-A Ilbo reported on Nov. 7, 1985. Following this, the national health institute of south Korea conducted an investigation into 54 persons who had sexual contacts with GI Joes and Janes near the kisaeng village. But no reports have been made about the results.

It is about that time that it was publicly revealed that a "comfort woman" residing near a U.S. military base had been attacked by the deadly disease.

The south Korean authorities concerned were compelled to admit the spread of the AIDS. However owing to the Chun Doo Hwan - Roh Tae Woo junta's suppressive measures, no reliable report on the spread of AIDS has officially been made.

The Korea Times said on Sep. 2, 1987: "A 21-year-old man who frequented the entertainment district of Itaewon, central Seoul, has been listed as a carrier of AIDS-causing virus, increasing to 11 the number of people infected with the deadly virus." But the number of cases reported represented only the tip of an iceberg.

The south Korean Health-Social Affairs Ministry also said on Sep. 1 this year that a certain unnamed man whose name was withheld was believed to have been infected with the virus by prostitutes catering to foreigners.

The man allegedly had several sexual contacts with so-called "special facility employees," which frequenting discotheques in Itaewon with his friends.

Of those 10 sero-positives who have shown a positive reaction in tests for the HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) related to AIDS, two were men who are believed to have been given the virus by foreign women abroad and the eight others were women who were prostitutes catering to foreigners, the Korea Times said the same day.

Alerted by the possibility of a further spread of the fatal virus, the ministry was obliged to say that screening tests would be conducted on an extensive scale for 12,000 "special facility employees," including approximately 300 based at Itaewon.

Dr. Kim Mun-shik, health official in charge of AIDS prevention at the ministry, said that this case might indicate "something" dreadful in the offing requesting people to take precautionary measures, such as using condoms.

But, the AIDS problem in south Korea cannot be fundamentally solved by such a simple measure.

The shortest way to do away with the deadly disease is to make the outside forces–the U.S. military troops–a major root cause of the fatal AIDS in south Korea.

The Global Issue

As is shown in CHART A, the greatest crisis lies in the USA, the world's "champion", with 41,825 carriers.

Especially, 2,650 New York City residents died of AIDS last year, up over 59 percent from the 1985 number. And as of June 12, the city recorded 10,601 AIDS cases. More than half the number–5,980–had died, the Pacific Starts and Stripes said.

In the United States, where there are an estimated million and a half carriers, AIDS has crystallized into one of the country's most important and grave issues.

The so far incurable disease is soaring to near the top of the national political agenda.

In a recent poll taken for the WHITE HOUSE, those surveyed ranked AIDS just behind war and peace and the economy as the most serious problem facing the country, the Newsweek wrote on last Aug. 10.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, sponsor of the AIDS testing bill in criticizing the Reagan administration's stance on AIDS, warned: "A national policy on AIDS is required, and it is responsible for the administration to leave all these important issues to the states. It is an invitation to drive the epidemic underground."

In Japan, 255 AIDS virus carriers were identified last June, as a result of blood tests on millions of people. About 85 percent were found to have been infected by imported blood preparations, a larger part of which came from the United States.

Some Japanese are shunning contact with foreigners because of AIDS fears, although there are no official AIDS-related restrictions on non-residents. Some public baths, nightclubs and bars have closed their doors to foreigners, including U.S. military personnel.

Besides, there were 677 reported cases of the disease in the countries in the Western Pacific as of last September, of which 562 were in Australia, according to WHO statistics.

In Central America, in comparison to the USA, little attention is paid to AIDS-related issues. However, the lingering perception of AIDS as a fatal disease imported from the United States is arousing sporadic calls for the testing of all tourists.

A magazine recently used on its cover a map of the USA and Mexico, with a black ooze dripping down onto Mexico which was labeled, "Pressure, Debts, Drug Addiction, and AIDS."

According to the WHO statistics dated Sep. 10, Mexico has 407 AIDS carriers and the Dominican Republic 200.

As is the case with south Korea, strong anti-U.S. sentiments are also being voiced in Central America, where many countries are taking their first steps to curb the spread of the disease.

Panamanians seem more wary of casual sexual contacts with the nation's large American community, while health workers in El Salvador are concerned that the disease will become more prevalent with the return of thousands of Salvadorans from the USA because of the new American immigration law.

In Nicaragua, the Sandinista government has launched an AIDS prevention campaign, centering on full-page newspaper and accompanied by the propaganda that labels AIDS as a disease of *"Yankee imperialism."*

A great danger is found in Africa, where there are some five million carriers who are capable of spreading the fatal disease, including 335 in Zaire, 250 in the Congo, and 254 in the Central African Republic.

Particularly in France and West Germany, the two Western European countries where more than 1,000 AIDS cases are registered, proposals for compulsory AIDS testing have become a heated political issue. Calls for compulsory testing have conjured up parallels to Hitler's notorious massacre of Jews.

The total number of reported AIDS cases in Western Europe, 6,161, is still far less than more than 41,000 in the USA.

France which reported 332 new cases of AIDS in the past three months, had the second-largest number of 1980 cases, following the USA according to the latest killer disease statistics announced on last Sep. 30 by WHO. Brazil ranked third with 1,835 cases.

As is shown by the statistics, by continent, South and North America, including the USA, have the largest number of 45,935 patients, followed by Europe (6,687), Africa (5,479) Oceania (613) and Asia (166). These figures excluded those who showed positive reactions in the tests for the AIDS virus.

For an AIDS-Free Life

U.S. Assistant Surgeon General Sheridan Weinstein regards AIDS as "one of the most devastating diseases since mankind appeared on this planet."

The World Encyclopedia Yearbook "Publica" published in Japan in 1984 warned that in order to avoid the disease it should be the first consideration to reject the "U.S. umbrella of blood."

The Seoul authorities recently announced plans to make hostesses at bars, coffee shops and other catering establishments undergo blood tests regularly as a measure to prevent the AIDS from spreading.

But, as long as the U.S. military troops are stationed in south Korea and the rest of the world, this serious issue can never be fundamentally solved.

Despite this, the Reagan administration is now trying to plunge innocent people of the world into nuclear holocaust and biological warfare, while the Chun-Roh junta leaves south Korea at the mercy of the U.S. imperialists by turning the country into a testing ground for biological weapons and sacrificing south Korean people so that they may stay longer in office and fix "two Koreas" by utilizing the Seoul Olympics.

As is known the AIDS virus can lie dormant in the body for decades of years, all-out efforts are urgently needed to stop their further spread.

The south Korean authorities should take drastic measures to curb the spread of the fatal disease before it is too late.

In order to prevent a further spread of AIDS and secure the south Korean people and the people of the world from the danger of nuclear disaster, the U.S. military servicemen, in particular, must be withdrawn immediately from south Korea and other countries of the world.

(Concluded)

CHART A

	CASES		POPULATION	CASES PER 100,000
WORLDWIDE	100,000–150,000		5 billion	2.0-3.0
UNITED STATES	*41,825	39,263	239.3 million	16.4
New York City		10,229	9.2 million★	111.2
San Francisco		3,858	3.5 million★	110.2
Los Angeles		3,400	8.0 million★	42.5
OTHER COUNTRIES				
Switzerland		266	6.4 million	4.2
Canada		1,062	25.4 million	4.1
Australia	*585	523	15.6 million	3.4
Kenya		625	20.3 million	3.1
France	*1,964	1,632	55.2 million	3.0
Denmark		150	5.1 million	2.9
Belgium	*255	230	9.9 million	2.3
West Germany	*1,217	1,150	61.0 million	1.9
Netherlands	*308	260	14.5 million	1.8
Britain	*935	870	55.6 million	1.6
Sweden		129	8.4 million	1.5
Italy	*870	840	57.2 million	1.5
Brazil		1,835	135.6 million	1.4
Norway		45	4.2 million	1.1
Bermuda		55	56,000	98.2
Uganda		1,138	15.5 million	73.4
French Guiana		58	82,000	70.7
Tanzania		1,130	21.7 million	52.1
Bahamas		86	231,000	37.2
Haiti		851	5.4 million	15.8
Guadeloupe		40	333,000	12.0
Rwanda		705	6.3 million	11.2
Trinidad and Tobago	*201	134	1.2 million	11.2

*Sources: United Nations population statistics, 1987; U.S. Census Bureau estimates. *WHO Statistics (As of Sep. 10, 1987)*
★ *Population figures include metropolitan areas*

Famous Figures of The Past in Korea

Illustrious Generals (2)
Gen. Kang Gam Chan

During the Koryo Dynasty (918–1392), a nomadic tribe living in an inner Mongol region, began exerting its power. After overthrowing Palhae (which was founded by descendants of the Koguryo Dynasty in former Koguryo's territory) in the 10th century, the tribe gradually began to expand its influence by occupying Manchuria, Mongolia and northern China to form Eastern Khitan, which was quickly annexed by the growing Khitan State.

The Khitan continued to invade other tribal areas, closing in on Koryo, while constructing fortified bases along the northern bank of the River Amnok.

Koryo, which meant succeeding to Koguryo, opposed these provocative actions and began to strengthen their defenses, erecting fortifications on the lower reaches of the River Amnok.

Koryo, who unified the Korean Peninsula for the first time in Korean history, pushed forward the policy of regaining the territory that had belonged to Koguryo and continued to build defenses in the areas north of the River Chongchon to crush a downward thrust from the north by Khitan.

Eventually, the Khitan launched an attack on the Koryo in 993 with an army of 800,000 and managed to advance as far as the River Chongchon. However, costs were very high and they asked for a negotiated peace. Many of Koryo's leaders were in favor of accepting the offer to prevent a further Khitan invasion. However, General So Hui, who negotiated with the enemy commander, rejected his demands and insisted that Khitan-held Tonggyong (Liaoyang) be returned to Koryo, the successors of Koguryo.

The talks broke down and a great battle was fought, resulting in a victory for the Koryo forces. The Khitan were forced to retreat for the time being.

A second invasion of 400,000 men was launched in 1010 which was frustrated by the heroic activities of the Koryo generals. Among them, General Kang Gam Chan played a significant role in the defense of the country. During the 10th and 11th centuries he came to the rescue of the country on many occasions and as a result is one of the most famous generals of the Koryo Dynasty.

He was born in Kyonggi Province and according to evidence which has survived, he had a small build but was a very dignified man. It is said that he was outspoken and persuasive and was able to bring officials round to his way of thinking.

Khitan troops once managed to cross the River Amnok, crushing a counter-attack and forcing the Koryo troops to retreat, leaving Kaegyong (now Kaesong), the capital of Koryo, exposed to danger.

Afraid of a further invasion by the Khitan, officials began to panic and were in favor of an immediate unconditional surrender. General Kang Gam Chan, however, opposed this course of action, arguing that enemy's morale was low. He pointed out the enemy troops were forced into the invasion force, whereas the Koryo troops were voluntarily fighting in defense of their country.

The officials decided to go along with General Kang's proposals and the Koryo forces staged tactical retreat. The invader took Kaegyong easily and sacked it thoroughly, destroying and setting fire many precious documents and monuments.

However, the conquest was short lived. With their supply lines over extended and their troops becoming exhausted, the Khitan had to retreat because of the danger of being cut off from their bases by the Koryo troops.

At this point, General Kang attacked as he had planned and inflicted casualties of twenty or thirty thousand on the enemy.

The Khitan, however, continued to make intolerable demands. They insisted that the Koryo do formal obeisance and cede certain strategic areas. This was something the Koryo court could not agree to and so the stage was set for a final showdown. Meanwhile, the Khitan forces built a fortified bridge across the River Amnok in preparation for an invasion upon the northern districts of Koryo which they had demanded.

In December 1018, the nomadic marauders launched a third attack of 100,000 of their best men in an attempt to re-take Kaegyong and bring the Koryo to submission. To thwart this invasion a defense forces of 200,000 men was formed under the command of General Kang Gam Chan.

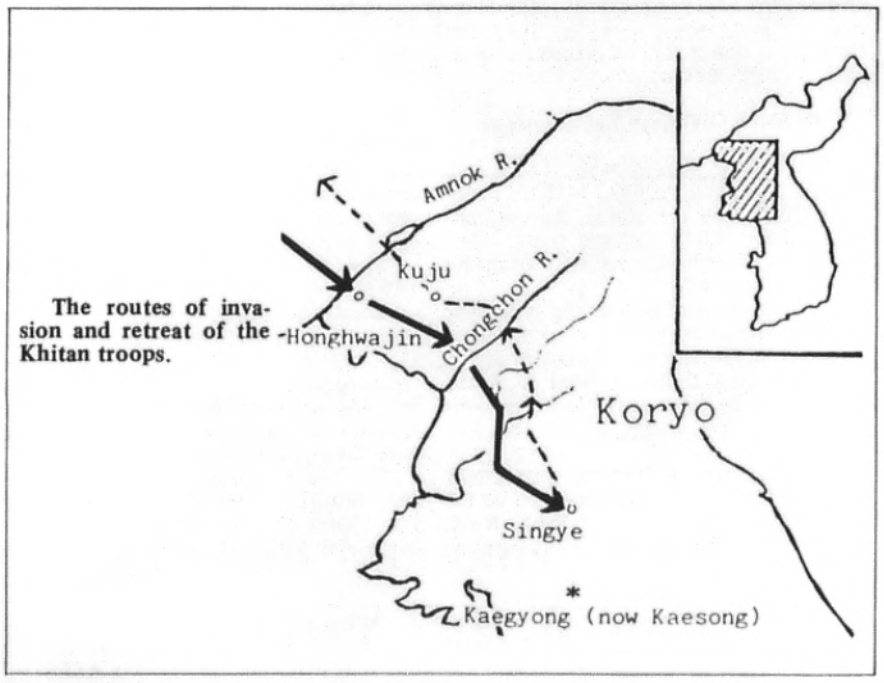
When the Khitan troops crossed the River Amnok, General Kang broke a floodgate made of ox-skin at Honghwajin and sent many of the Khitan to a watery grave.

At this point, cavalrymen lying in ambush launched a surprise attack which inflicted heavy casualties on the Khitan, severely sapping their strength.

In the meantime, steps were taken to reinforce the defense of Kaegyong. Its outskirts, which had a circumference of 100 *ri* (one *ri* equals 400 metres), were vacated.

In January 1019 the enemy troops advanced as far as Singye (in North Hwanghae Province), but they were compelled to retreat in the face of impregnable defenses and scorched earth tactics employed by the Koryo army. In accordance with General Kang Gam Chan's plan, surprise attacks were launched on the enemy culminating in a large-scale operation at Kuju (now Kusong), thereby wiping out the aggressors.

This victory demonstrated General Kang Gam Chan's might and added another glorious page to the annals of the Korean people's struggle against aggressors. After the victory General Kang Gam Chan who was becoming quite old, retired from military service but urged his people to strengthen their defenses against possible future invasion. Consequently an outer wall began around the capital and work was begun strengthening the defense on the northern border. Even after his retirement General Kang Gam Chan devoted himself to defending his country from foreign invasion and strengthening of its defense.



The routes of invasion and retreat of the Khitan troops.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Oct. 3-31)

OCT. 3
* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Yong Sop to China.

OCT. 5
* A delegation of the Grand People's Study House headed by its Vice Director Rim In Ok to China.

OCT. 7
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, secretary of its central committee to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania.
* A delegation of the Korean Committee of the Anti-imperialist Veteran Fighters headed by its Chairman Colonel of the Korean People's Army Chon Mun Uk to Czechoslovakia.
* A delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the DPRK headed by Maeng Gyong Ho, vice chairman of the committee to Finland.

OCT. 14
* A delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee headed by its Vice Chairman Kim Duk Jun to China.
* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Vice Chairman of its central committee Choe Gwan Hong to Cyprus.

OCT. 19
* A delegation of the University of Light Industry of Korea headed by its Rector Kim Suk Jong to China.

OCT. 21
* A party workers delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Vice Director of a department of its central committee Li Yong Su to the GDR and Yugoslavia.
* A delegation of the International Affairs Department of the WPK Central Committee headed by its Vice Director Han Si Hae to Cuba.
* A delegation of the Academy of Science headed by its Vice President Pak Yong Hyop to Cuba.
* A delegation of Korean government scientific and technological cooperation headed by Vice Chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology Han Sang Pyo to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea led by Vice Chairman of its central committee Kim Chang Ryong to Cuba.

OCT. 24
* A trade union delegation headed by Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea to Romania and Czechoslovakia.
* A delegation of the Korean Academy of Science headed by its President Kim Gyong Bong to the Soviet Union.

OCT. 25
* A Korean government cultural delegation headed by Chang Chol, minister of culture and art, to China.
* A delegation of the Academy of Social Science headed by its Vice President Chong Song Mu to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Yang Dok Chan, vice chairman of its central committee to the Soviet Union.
* A civil aviation delegation headed by Kim Yo Ung, director of the Civil Aviation Administration, to Thailand.

OCT. 31
* A delegation of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Chief Secretary Rim Hyong Gu to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its Secretary Hwang Myong Dok to the Soviet Union.

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang (Oct. 1-30)

OCT. 1
* A delegation of the Department of Foreign Relations of the Central Committee of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola-Workers' Party headed by Paulo De Castro, alternative member of the central committee of the party.

OCT. 5
* A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, vice president of the State Council of the Republic of Cuba and president of the National Control and Revision Committee of the party central committee.

OCT. 8
* A delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal headed by Jaime Dos Santos Serra, member of the political committee of its central committee.

OCT. 15
* Yun Yezhan, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China.

OCT. 17
* A delegation of the National People's Army of the GDR headed by Colonel General Fritz Streletz, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the National People's Army of the GDR.

OCT. 21
* A visiting group of members of the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by its Vice Chairman Chai Chengwen.
* A delegation of the Sri Lanka-People's Korea Friendship Association headed by its Adviser and Member of Parliament Amhrasiri Dodangoda.
* A delegation of the Communist Youth League of China led by Member of the Secretariat of its central committee Zhang Baoshun.
* A delegation of the Fukushima Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party led by Vice Director of the Secretariat of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the JSP and Member of the House of Representatives Sato Tokuo.

(Continued on page 7)

Int'l Trade Unions Conf. for Solidarity with Korean People Held in Prague

An International Trade Unions Conference for Solidarity with the Korean People and Workers opened with a large attendance in Prague, the Czechoslovak capital, on Nov. 3.

The conference was attended by 97 delegations and delegates of national organizations from 83 countries and regions including a DPRK trade union delegation led by Chairman Kim Bong Ju of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, a delegation of the South Korean National Democratic Front and a delegation of the Union of Korean Teachers and School Clerks in Japan, 10 delegations of international and regional trade union organizations and a delegate of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity with the Nations Africa and Latin America.

Present there were Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; Secretary General Ibrahim Zakaria and Secretary Jan Nemoudry of the World Federation of Trade Unions; the chairman of the General Confederation of the Working People of Peru who is vice president of the WFTU; Viliam Kozik, member of the CCP Central Committee and Secretary of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions; and journalists of Czechoslovakia and other countries.

The secretary general of the WFTU made an opening address.

The head of the DPRK trade union delegation conveyed a congratulatory message of President Kim Il Sung to the conference.

Viliam Kozik made a congratulatory speech and conveyed congratulations of Comrade Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CCP, to the conference.

The secretary of the WFTU delivered a keynote report and the head of the DPRK trade union delegation a supplementary report.

The attendants of the conference discussed the present situation of the Korean Peninsula including peaceful reunification, detente and withdrawal of foreign troops in Korea, and guarantee of the trade union rights and democratic freedom which are suppressed in south Korea.

The World Federation of Trade Unions supports the recent significant and constructive new disarmament proposal for easing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and the proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone which were advanced by the DPRK government.

Korean Joint Venture Companies Inaugurated

Korean Rakwon Joint Venture Financial Company

The Korean Rakwon Joint Venture Financial Company was inaugurated according to an agreement on financial joint venture reached between the Korean Rakwon Trading Corporation and the Palace Company Ltd. of Japan.

The inaugural meeting was held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on Oct. 22.

Attending there were Kim Ju Yong, director of the General Bureau for Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and other personages concerned, and Ho Bok Dok, director of the Palace Company Ltd. of Japan who is a Korean industrialist trader in Japan.

Invited there were representatives of companies and firms run by the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) and Korean industrialists and traders in Japan.

A banquet was arranged in the evening on the inauguration of the company.

Pyongyang Packing Materials Joint Venture Company

The Pyongyang Food Complex of the DPRK and the Nishi Tokyo Corporation under the Chongryun Santama Prefectural Headquarters on Oct. 13 made a contract to establish the "Pyongyang Packing Materials Joint Venture Company."

The main business of the company for the time being is to produce and sell corrugated paper.

A cardboard factory is now under construction and will be put into operation in mid April next year.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Santama Korean Traders and Industrialists Organization, Korean businessmen in Santama, Tokyo visited the DPRK in May this year. They did on-the-spot research work and visited 14 factories. They studied what type of industry would be suitable. Based on the research they held meetings many times after they came back to Japan, and decided to establish and operate a cardboard factory.

According to the contract, the company is called the "Pyongyang Packing Materials Joint Venture Company" and the term of the contract is 10 years from the date of its entry into force. It provides for the renewal of the contract, termination of the contract and other matters.

The company intends to promote export and research of various packing materials.

The factory under construction at the Songyo District in Pyongyang will start operating in mid April, next year, with an annual output capacity of 1,600,000 sheets of cardboard. The company plans to produce other packing materials after cardboard is put on the right track of production.

The chairman of the board of directors and the president of the company will be elected from the Nishi Tokyo Corporation.

New Exposition of Finny Tribe in Tuman River

A new exposition has been given recently of the finny tribe in the waters of the Tuman River, one of the five big rivers of Korea.

After hydrological survey and observation of the Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu (2,750 metres above sea level), the highest mountain of Korea, scientists conducted survey and researches into the Tuman River starting from the mountain. The results showed that the river is 548 kilometres in length from the original 520.3 kilometres.

Through an overall survey and research of the finny tribe in the whole waters of the Tuman River they arrived at the scientific conclusion that the river teems with 73 kinds of fish in 25 families and 55 genuses.

Twenty-one kinds of fish including char, a cold water fish, live in the upper reaches of the river, 27 kinds of fish including carp and crucion carp in the middle reaches and 62 kinds of fish including gray mullet, salmon and other upstream fishes and less salt-water fishes in the lower reaches and mouth of the river.

The group of researchers scientifically proved that the freshwater fish in the waters of the Tuman River is 35 kinds, or about 48 percent of the whole fishes, among them, less salt-water fish 31 kinds, or 42 percent, and upstream fish 7 kinds, or 10 percent.

Making several tours of the main waters 520 odd kilometres from Mt. Paekdu to the mouth of the river and the waters of many tributaries, scientists conducted a general survey and study of their natural geographical conditions, hydro-meteorological features, subsequent habitation and distribution of fishes and their ecological characteristics.

An all-round exposition of the finny tribes in the Tuman river into which over 150 tributaries more than 5 kilometres long each empty is of great significance in scientific researches and the national economy.

A blueprint for the Pyongyang Packing Materials Joint Venture Company.

Tokyo Korean High School Wins Bronze Prize at All Japan Brass Band Contest

Members of the Tokyo Korean High School brass band.

The Tokyo Korean Senior High School was awarded a bronze prize at the 35th All Japan Brass Band Contest held on Oct. 24 in Tokyo.

The contest was participated in by 27 schools nominated from among 1,347 schools throughout Japan.

A member of the judging panel said that members of the Tokyo Korean Senior High School brass band showed their pride as Koreans living in Japan in their performance.

The Tokyo Korean Senior High School brass band was awarded gold prizes at the 27th Tokyo High School Brass Band Contest and the 29th Tokyo Brass Band Competition held in September and October this year respectively.

(Continued from page 6)

OCT. 26
* Moussa Jarrara, general director of the Ministry of Education, Instruction and Scientific Research of Tunisia.

OCT. 29
* A delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by its Vice Chairman Volf Sedykh.
* The "Italmas" State Opera Group of the Udmurt Autonomous Republic of the USSR headed by Evgeny Ilinykh, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Udmurt Autonomous Republic.
* A delegation of Mayor De San Andres University of Bolivia headed by Vice Rector Paul Alczar Velasco.

OCT. 30
* A Malian government military delegation headed by Sekou Ly, minister of national defense.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Sep. 23-25)

SEP. 23
* An agreement on direct productive, scientific and technological relations between the Commission of Metal and Machine Building Industries of the DPRK and the Ministry of the Machine-tool and Instrument-making Industry of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was signed.

SEP. 24
* An agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Sierra Leone.

SEP. 25
* An agreement on cooperation between the Publication Guidance of the DPRK and the Ministry of Culture of the GDR was signed.

(KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun Commentaries

Here are excerpts from recent commentaries in Rodong Sinmun, organ paper of the Workers' Party of Korea:

Disarmament Is Demand of Times

Disarmament is a unanimous aspiration of people of progressive countries of the world who desire to live in a peaceful world free from war and achieve prosperity and an urgent demand of the times.

What attitude is adopted toward arms reduction is a touchstone that distinguishes between the stands toward peace and war.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries put forward reasonable proposals for disarmament and actively strive for their realisation. But the imperialists talk about "peace" only in words. Actually they have greater interest in arms buildup than in disarmament.

The prevailing situation demands that the peace-loving people of the world further strengthen joint action against the arms race and belligerent moves of the imperialists everywhere. They should vigorously struggle to restrict and abolish world-wide arms buildup, withdraw foreign troops, dismantle foreign military bases, ban nuclear test and establish nuclear-free zones. By so doing can they bind the imperialists hand and foot and prevent them from igniting a war.

The realisation of arms reduction on the Korean Peninsula is a pressing question in safeguarding world peace.

The DPRK has advanced the extensive arms cut proposal. If this proposal is to be realized the tensions will be eased, the danger of war removed from the Korean Peninsula, national reconciliation achieved and a favourable phase opened on the road of the peaceful reunification.**(Oct. 24)**

U.S. Aggravates Gulf Situation

The situation in the Gulf region has become so complicated as it is today because of the Americans' shameless strongarm policy and escalation of their armed intervention in this region.

The U.S. bombarded and surprised oil fields in Iran.

Facts clearly show that they dispatched warships and flying corps to this region, a major zone of resources and military stronghold, not for "peace and security", not for "free navigation" but for their aggressive purpose.

The aggressive acts of the U.S. are pushing the situation not only in the Gulf region but also in the Middle East to a more dangerous phase and, furthermore, threatening global peace and security.

We hope that the tension will be eased promptly and peace and security be achieved in the Gulf region and the issue in this region be solved in conformity with the interests and desires of the countries there.

The United States must withdraw its warships, flying corps and commandoes from the region and stop its acts of armed aggression.**(Oct. 29)**

Japan Seeks "Two Koreas"

The Japanese government is actively taking part in the "two Koreas" policy of the United States because Japan is serving as major executor of the U.S. Asian strategy and world strategy and, availing itself of these aggressive strategies, is trying to achieve its ambition for militarist reinvasion.

The Japanese government's "two Koreas" policy is a product of Japan's policy of following America, the U.S.-Japan aggressive conspiracy and Japan's growing ambition for militarist expansion.

The United States and Japan are putting up the south Koreans through the farce of "entry into U.N." and "cross recognition" to make them have relations with socialist countries and other progressive countries, realise the "two Koreas" plot and justify it internationally.

The United States, Japan and the south Koreans are now resorting to all sorts of intrigues in conspiracy to use the 1988 Olympic Games as a ground of "cross contacts" for the "two Koreas" plot and as a good chance to step up "cross recognition".

To this end, the Japanese authorities are inciting the south Koreans to frustrate the proposal for cohosting the Olympic Games in the north and the south and hold them in Seoul single-handedly. They prattled that Japan would "give all assistance possible" to Seoul single-handed hosting.

This brings to light the despicable splittist nature of the Japanese reactionaries who are leaving no stones unturned to create "two Koreas" and exploit the Olympics for keeping Korea divided for ever, trampling down the noble idea of the Olympics.

It is a shameless attempt that the Japanese authorities are trying to link the "two Koreas" policy with "peace" and "stability".

The reunification of Korea means peace, but the division of Korea means only permanent tension and war. The "two Koreas" policy is aimed at the eternal division of Korea and, eventually, at the provocation of war on the Korean Peninsula. **(Oct. 25)**

EDITORIAL

Congratulations on 70th Anniv. Of Bolshevik Revolution

Seventy years have passed since the working people of Russia declared the first socialist country in world history under the leadership of Nikolai Lenin.

The first socialist revolution in Russia in 1917 gave an incredible influence upon the peoples of many countries and colonies, who were vigorously struggling against imperialist forces and their colonial rule.

After the victory in the revolution and the succeeding construction of a socialist state, people of the Soviet Union overcame innumerable difficulties in defending the country from the internal and external reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces.

During World War II, the Soviet people waged a courageous war against the fascist forces led by Germany and played a decisive role in defeating fascism and liberating the peoples of imperialist colonies.

In the post-war era, the Soviet Union played a leading role in the international anti-imperialist movement and has defended the socialist and non-aligned countries from the aggressive and expansionist maneuvers of U.S.-led imperialists.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution led to the construction of many socialist countries in various regions in the world and the liberation of hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who had been languishing under the colonial yokes.

In particular, the Soviet Union greatly helped the Korean people liberate their country.

Since the founding of the DPRK in 1948, the Soviet government and people have been extending all possible support and cooperation to the DPRK government and people. Friendship between Moscow and Pyongyang has been developing day by day since then and will stronger than ever in the future.

In October last year, DPRK President Kim Il Sung visited Moscow, and through talks with General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, he reaffirmed and strengthened cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

In recent years, the Soviet government has advanced various proposals for disarmament and detente, including proposals for a total ban on nuclear testing, prohibition of militarization of space, total abolition of chemical weapons and establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Asia-Pacific region.

Especially, measures for a unilateral nuclear-test ban and proposals for nuclear disarmament made at the Soviet-U.S. summit talks in Reykjavik last year drew worldwide support.

People of the world are now paying due attention to the planned talks between the two superpowers next month. If a first-in-history agreement on nuclear arms reduction is reached, it will give a significant impetus to the total abolition of nuclear arms, which is earnest desire of peace-loving people of the world, including the Korean people.

We hope that in the year 1987, the year of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the consistent efforts of the government and people of the Soviet Union and the world's peace-loving people for nuclear disarmament and peace will bear fine fruit.

In an Oct. 28 meeting in Sariwon, the Soviet ambassador stressed that the Soviet Union would, in the future, too, expand and develop in depth friendly relations with the Korean people in every way.

Press Conference in Soviet Embassy

Earlier on Oct. 27, the Soviet ambassador gave a press conference at the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Referring to the significance of the victory of the October Revolution, Ambassador N. Shubnikov said at the conference that the victory of the proletarian revolution had started an irreversible process – the replacement of capitalism by a new, communist socio-economic formation.

Noting that during the Great Patriotic War the Soviet people defended freedom, independence and the Soviet state through their heroic struggle, he said that the Soviet armymen made a decisive contribution to the liberation of Europe from fascism, to the defeat of Japanese militarism in Asia.

Pointing out that General Secretary Gorbachev published an article entitled "Realities and Guarantees of Secure World" on the threshold of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the ambassador said the road of October in international relations is a road of firm and thorough struggle for peace as clearly elucidated in the article.

Various Cultural Events

A Soviet books exhibition opened at the People's Palace of Culture on Oct. 30 while Soviet national, state, photo and art exhibitions opened respectively in Pyongyang.

The Soviet national exhibition delegation on Nov. 3 called a press conference on the opening of a Soviet national exhibition in Pyongyang.

Mr. Vladimir Labzir, chief of the Soviet national exhibition, said as follows: "The exhibition where nearly 1,500 exhibits are on display will show achievements of the Soviet people in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural domains and in the socio-political field in the past 70 years and the prospect of Soviet economic development. It will help towards strengthening Soviet-Korean friendship and cooperation and expanding and developing economic and trade ties between the two countries."

Meanwhile, the visiting Soviet youth art troupe gave a performance at the Pyongyang Theatre on Nov. 4 and the Italmas State Opera Group of the Udmurt Autonomous Republic of the USSR gave a premiere at the Ponghwa Art Theatre on Nov. 3.

Seminar of Korean and Soviet Social Scientists

A seminar of Korean and Soviet social scientists was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Nov. 2.

Attending there were Kim Chol Sik, vice president of the Academy of Social Science, social scientists in Pyongyang, the members of the visiting delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee headed by Vice Chairman Volf Sedykh, and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The scholars of the two countries made speeches on the subjects "The Historical Significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution", "The Danger of U.S. Strategy of Asian Aggression" and "To Remove the Danger of Nuclear War from Korean Peninsula Is a Prerequisite to Guarantee of Peace in Asia and World".

(Continued from page 1)

staying in Korea.

Choe Tae Bok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and the Soviet ambassador made speeches at the meeting.

Secretary Choe said that the October Socialist Revolution "was a herald of history smashing the myth of 'eternity' of capitalism and announcing the beginning of the fall of the world capitalist system and a solemn declaration which opened a new era of the world revolution and proclaimed certain victory of socialism and communism, the bright future of mankind."

The Soviet ambassador said, "We note with satisfaction that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is positively fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union in the common struggle against the policy of war and heightened international tension and for the consolidation of peace and security in the Asian-Pacific region and the whole world."

On a series of peace proposals made by the DPRK in recent years, the Soviet ambassador said that they are "important part of the struggle of the Asian people to defend security on the Korean Peninsula and for the world free from nuclear weapons and war."

"The Soviet Union fully supports all the initiatives of the DPRK and stands on the side of the Korean people who want to live in a single state," he said.

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